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Borough of Appleby

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1967

Stricklandgate House, P.O. Box 18, Kendal

Telephone Number: Kendal 1296

KENDAL

TITUS WILSON & SON

1968



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## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

|   |    |    |    |         |
|---|----|----|----|---------|
| Area of the Borough in acres                          | .. | .. | .. | 1,877   |
| Population at 1961 Census                             | .. | .. | .. | 1,755   |
| Population (Registrar-General's mid year estimate) .. |    |    |    | 1,860   |
| Inhabited Houses                                      | .. | .. | .. | 652     |
| Rateable Value  | .. | .. | .. | £67,523 |
| Product of a Penny Rate                               | .. | .. | .. | £265    |
| Rate in the Pound levied in 1967/68                   | .. | .. |    | 13/9d.  |
| of which the County Rate was                          | .. | .. |    | 8/11d.  |

The ancient Borough of Appleby is the County Town of Westmorland, and lies on a beautiful winding reach of the River Eden beneath the long escarpment of the Pennine Range. The Town clusters compactly on the rising ground of the river banks and is dominated by the historic Castle. It is a small market town which mainly serves the surrounding farming countryside, but on one side the main trunk highway follows the old Roman road which passes over into north-east England. These geographical features determine the natural lines of communication and therefore influence the spread of infectious disease.

The geology of the Borough is mainly Penrith sandstone in the Permian System but in the northern portion there are some purple sandstones and shales in the Millstone Grit series of the Carboniferous System, with alluvial deposits and terraces along the river, and some glacial drift. These geological characteristics are of great significance in the supervision of water supplies and sewerage as well as affecting the economics of the Borough.

The climate is equable and the town is well sheltered from the prevailing winds. The air is generally very clear and there is little mist or fog. The rainfall varies between 30 and 40 inches a year, and snow may be expected for one or two weeks in the late winter.

The Borough is primarily a market town in character, and many of the small industries and crafts are ancillary to agriculture. There are also the following industries and occupations which provide local employment and bring a measure of prosperity to the Borough:—

- Milk Depot.
- Cream Factory.
- Egg Packing Station.
- Railway Work.

In addition to these local industries the Borough receives seasonal tourist and business traffic from the Trunk Road. The variety of these local opportunities for employment has kept Appleby happily free from unemployment and has provided that economic security

which is a most important factor in the maintenance of the public health.

### STAFF.

| Name.               | Qualifications.                                  | Office.                                      | Whole or Part-time. | Other Offices.  |
|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| F. T. Madge.        | M.D., Ch.B.,<br>M.R.C.S.,<br>L.R.C.P.,<br>D.P.H. | Medical<br>Officer<br>of Health.             | Part.               | M.O.H.<br>Combined<br>County<br>Districts of<br>Westmorland             |
| J. R.<br>Masterton. | M.A.P.H.I.                                       | Public Health<br>Inspector<br>from 14.8.67   | Part.               | Building<br>Surveyor  |
| B. M. Machell.      | —  | Clerk to<br>Medical<br>Officer<br>of Health. | Part.               | Clerk to<br>M.O.H.<br>Combined<br>County<br>Districts of<br>Westmorland |

### STAFF CHANGES

Mr. J. R. Masterton had previously vacated the appointment of Public Health Inspector on 4th November, 1966 to take a post elsewhere, but he returned to Appleby Borough on 14th August, 1967 when the Council staff establishments were reorganised.

During Mr. Masterton's absence, the duties of Public Health Inspector were carried out by the loan of staff from North Westmorland Rural District, particularly Mr. R. M. Kelly, to whom we were most grateful for tiding us over a difficult period.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The following extracts are made from information supplied by the Registrar-General with figures for 1966 for comparison.

Area of the District in acres    ..    ..    ..    1,877

|   | 1966  | 1967  |
|---|-------|-------|
| Estimated civilian population (mid year) .. | 1,790 | 1,860 |
| Live Births. Legitimate— males .. ..        | 18    | 26    |
| females .. ..                               | 8     | 18    |
| Illegitimate— males .. ..                   | —     | —     |
| females .. ..                               | —     | —     |
| Total .. ..                                 | 26    | 44    |
| Crude Rate per 1,000 population             | 14.5  | 23.7  |
| Corrected Rate per 1,000 popula-            |       |       |
| tion .. .. .. .                             | 15.7  | 25.5  |
| Birth Rate for England and                  |       |       |
| Wales .. .. .. .                            | 17.7  | 17.2  |
| Illegitimate Birth Rate per                 |       |       |
| 1,000 live births .. ..                     | —     | —     |
| Still Births. Legitimate— males .. ..       | 1     | —     |
| females .. ..                               | —     | —     |
| Illegitimate— males .. ..                   | —     | —     |
| females .. ..                               | —     | —     |
| Total .. ..                                 | 1     | —     |
| Total (live and still) births ..            | 27    | 44    |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and              |       |       |
| still) births .. .. .. .                    | 37    | —     |
| Rate for England and Wales ..               | 15.4  | 14.8  |
| Deaths. males .. .. .. .                    | 12    | 10    |
| females .. .. .. .                          | 15    | 16    |
| Total .. .. .. .                            | 27    | 26    |
| Crude Rate per 1,000 population ..          | 15.1  | 14.0  |
| Corrected Rate per 1,000 population         | 16.4  | 15.4  |
| Rate for England and Wales ..               | 11.7  | 11.2  |



|   | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|------|------|
| Infantile Deaths (under 1 year)         |      |      |
| Total deaths under 1 year .. ..         | —    | 1    |
| Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..        | —    | 23   |
| Rate for England and Wales ..           | 19.0 | 18.3 |
| Legitimate .. .. .                      | —    | 1    |
| Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births   | —    | 23   |
| Illegitimate .. .. .                    | —    | —    |
| Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births | —    | —    |
| Neonatal Deaths (under 4 weeks) .. ..   |      |      |
| Total neonatal deaths .. ..             | —    | 1    |
| Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..        | —    | 23   |
| Rate for England and Wales ..           | 12.9 | 12.5 |
| Early Neonatal Deaths                   |      |      |
| Total early neonatal deaths ..          | —    | 1    |
| Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..        | —    | 23   |
| Rate for England and Wales ..           | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Perinatal Mortality                     |      |      |
| Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week     | 1    | 1    |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)   |      |      |
| births .. .. .                          | 37   | 23   |
| Rate for England and Wales ..           | 26.3 | 25.4 |
| Maternal Mortality                      |      |      |
| Total Deaths .. .. .                    | —    | —    |
| Rate per 1,000 total (live and still)   |      |      |
| births .. .. .                          | —    | —    |
| Rate for England and Wales ..           | 0.26 | 0.20 |



| Deaths from certain causes: -- |    |    |    | 1966. | 1967. |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| Cancer                         | .. | .. | .. | 7     | 4     |
| Measles                        | .. | .. | .. | Nil   | Nil   |
| Whooping Cough                 | .. | .. |    | Nil   | Nil   |

The main causes of Death were:--

|               |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Heart Disease | .. | .. | .  | .  | .. | 8 |
| Cancer        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Measles occurred in February and March, as a small outbreak which spread into the Borough from the surrounding rural areas. It was fairly mild, and the rest of the year was trouble free.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES TABLE.

| DISEASE       | Total | Ages |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     | Admitted to Hospital | Deaths |     |
|---------------|-------|------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|--------|-----|
|               |       | -1   | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 35- |                      |        | 45- |
| Measles .. .. | 21    | -    | 4  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 9  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -                    | -      | -   |
| TOTAL .. ..   | 21    | -    | 4  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 9  | -   | -   | -   | -   | -                    | -      | -   |

## TUBERCULOSIS

We have periodical visits by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. This valuable x-ray service can detect pulmonary tuberculosis in the early stages, at the most favourable time for a cure. It is important also to discover the non-active cases of tuberculosis, so that we can do all in our power to prevent them breaking down into an infectious state. Waiting time is now very short for admission to hospital, and modern drugs achieve most promising results for returning the patient to a useful and happy working life.

So too with cancer of the lung, and other diseases, it is most important to make an early diagnosis to ensure the best chances of success with treatment. The results of the x-ray examinations are communicated to the patient's own family doctor if there are any abnormalities, so that the findings can best be explained to the individual if any treatment seems needed.

Such discoveries more than justify the visits of the Mass Radiography Units to our area at regular intervals. I think that we should do all we can to make really excellent arrangements for their reception, and encourage our local people to turn up in full force for their chest x-rays.

No new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year and there were no deaths from the disease.

The number of tuberculosis patients on the register at the year end were:—

|                 |    |    | 1966 | 1967 |
|-----------------|----|----|------|------|
| Respiratory     | .. | .. | 4    | 4    |
| Non Respiratory | .. | .. | —    | —    |
|                 |    |    | —    | —    |
|                 |    |    | 4    | 4    |
|                 |    |    | —    | —    |

### Hospital and Ambulance Arrangements for Infectious Diseases.

The Regional Hospital Board, Newcastle provides an infectious diseases hospital at Carlisle to serve the area, and ambulance transport is provided by the County Council. Disinfection of premises is carried out by your public health inspector.

## HOUSING.

There are 652 inhabited houses in the Borough, and an average of 2.8 persons per house: that is a low figure which reflects very little overcrowding even in the smaller houses.

Between the end of the War in 1945 and the 31st December in this current year, your Council have built 47 new houses, private builders have completed 98 new houses, plus a further 26 extra dwelling units by conversions and sub-division of existing premises.

Your Council now own 87 houses. Tenants are chosen by a method which combines both a points system and personal selection.

The Council purchased 8 houses at Belgravia from British Railways during the year. A scheme has been prepared to improve 6 of them by addition of bathrooms etc. The remaining 2 are to be demolished.

The rateable value of your Council houses range from £29 to £58 and the rents are between 23/11d. and 46/10d. per week.

### Slum Clearance.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, required your Council to submit, for the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, formal proposals for dealing with all the unfit houses in the Borough. Your Council declared that there were 24 such houses, and the Minister approved a programme that would cause them to be dealt with before 31st December, 1960.

### Closing Orders.

*Housing Act, 1957. Section 18.*

No closing order was made during the year. There is only one on your register of local land charges. It is No. 13/14 Holme Street. The house is no longer occupied.

### Undertakings not to use for habitation.

*Housing Act, 1957. Section 16.*

No formal undertakings not to use premises for human habitation were received during the year. There are 16 such undertakings on your register of local land charges. 2 of those houses are still occupied. They are:

- 5 Low Wiend.
- 9 Holme Street.

### **Undertakings to execute remedial works.**

*Housing Act, 1957. Section 16.*

No formal undertakings to execute remedial works to render a house fit for human habitation were received during the year. None are outstanding on the Register of Local Land Charges.

### **Demolition Orders.**

*Housing Act, 1957. Section 16.*

No demolition orders were made during the year. There are no such orders on your local land charge register.

### **Clearance Areas.**

*Housing Act, 1957. Section 42.*

There have been no clearance area actions since the 1939-45 war. Your Council attempted in 1957 to make a compulsory purchase order on the block of seven cottages in Holme Street which I had represented in 1949, but the prescribed procedure was not adopted, and so the Minister rejected the order.

I subsequently offered to rescue the Council from these procedural difficulties, by re-representing the block under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957, as a clearance area. Your Council however preferred to deal piecemeal with the remaining parts of the block as individual unfit houses, as some already had been.

In accordance with this policy your Council made in 1962 a Closing Order on No. 13/14 Holme Street on rehousing the occupiers. And in June 1962 your Council resolved to serve time and place notices in respect of No. 15 Holme Street which had become voluntarily empty sometime earlier; this formal action had not been pursued further at the year end.

I have not been able to trace any formal action against No. 6/7 Holme Street, but it is now uninhabited. So that leaves only No. 9 still occupied in the block.

This row of derelict houses has become a bad eyesore, and the open vacant rooms have become a dumping place for all sorts of offensive rubbish and misuse. The whole block needs clearing away, and the land redeveloped. Plans have been approved and a contract let for building an Aged Persons Home on this site.

### **Improvement Grants.**

During the year 4 standard grants were made for the improvement of houses, making a total of 50 since the commencement of the scheme. 5 Discretionary Grants were also made during the year. This makes a total of 38 discretionary grants issued for the improvement and conversion of properties since 1954.



### **Verminous Houses.**

The average standard of cleanliness is high and no action was necessary during the year.

### **Nuisances re Dwellings.**

Informal action was taken in 4 cases. No statutory notices were served.

### **Dangerous Buildings.**

Two cases were dealt with during the year.

### **Caravans and Camping.**

1 caravan site licence was in force during the year for an individual van.

Camping periods of not more than four days each occur twice a year by the staff of travelling fairground and shows which park and operate in the Butts, where public conveniences for both sexes serve the sanitary requirements.

### **Appleby Fair.**

A much more colourful invasion of caravans occurs each June, at what is known as Appleby New Fair, or Appleby Horse Fair, when hundreds of gypsies, general dealers, and horse traders, come to the town. It was estimated that about 2,000 people attended this year's meeting.

This ancient customary fair is supposed to be restricted to two days around the second Wednesday in June, but in practice it extends a lot longer, maybe to a week or ten days. Although horse trading still goes on, most of the caravans are nowadays luxury models towed by cars and trucks.

The traditional Fair Hill coped well with all the visitors. Refuse collection was efficient, a good water supply was made available, and the latrines were much improved.

### **Swimming Pool.**

This was completed in August 1959 and is an asset to the town. It is an uncovered open-air bath filled with fresh water from the public mains, recirculated with constant filtration and aeration as well as being chlorinated, so that the water is being continuously changed and purified. Informal samples of water taken for bacteriological examination were excellent. Changing accommodation, footbaths and disinfection were well maintained. The installation of a heating plant and new filtration equipment was commenced in November.

## **WATER.**

The public water supply is adequate in quantity for the normal domestic supplies and industrial calls of the Borough, and is provided under the administration of the Eden Water Board. I record my appreciation of the help and liaison maintained by the officers of the Board.

The local source of supply is at the foot of the Pennines from two natural springs at Bank Wood in the Parish of Hilton. These springs arise near the junction of St. Bees sandstone and the red shale strata and apparently have a deep source. Their yield is remarkably constant throughout the year. The water is quite soft, and is suitable for all domestic purposes. It is sterilised with chlorine near the source as an extra safeguard, and regularly tested for purity. Some test results are set out in Appendix A to this report.

Additional water can be supplied from the North Westmorland East Regional System at Burrells, which is connected into the Appleby mains system at Scattergate Green. The Express Dairy also has a private water supply from a deep borehole, but it is rather hard water. So the overall picture is that there is enough water available locally to meet all domestic demands.

## **SEWERAGE.**

The Borough is well equipped with water closets, 646 out of a total of 652 have either one or more although a number of houses share a common convenience with neighbours. The majority of the closets are connected to the main sewers, only 6 being served by cesspits or septic tanks.

The main sewer crosses the river near the Butts by an inverted siphon and thence flows through a brick-lined tunnel for 440 yards under Holme Wood to the river bank at St. Nicholas Wood, whence it is piped for the remaining 320 yards to the disposal plant. The major reconstruction of the sewage disposal works was completed during 1960.

### **Public Conveniences.**

Public conveniences are situated at three points and the town is now well served. Their maintenance occasionally presents difficulties.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse is collected from the whole of the area of the Borough of Appleby by Council employees with the use of a dual purpose vehicle.

Disposal of refuse is by tipping at Gallows Hill. It cannot be called controlled in the full sense because it falls far short of the Ministry of Health's standards. Tipping standards have been improved and more covering material is being used.

Street cleansing is carried out systematically twice weekly in the town centre and as often as necessary on the district and country roads.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, the Borough has the duty of carrying out specific responsibilities in the registration of certain food premises, in the supervision of milk and dairies, and in the wide field of protection of its citizens from food-borne diseases. The County Council are responsible for detecting the chlorination of foodstuffs and the supervision of the sale of drugs.

### Registration of Ice-cream Premises.

There is one registration for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream and 11 registrations for storage and sale only.

### Registration of Prepared Meat Premises.

At the year end registrations of sausage manufactories and potted, preserved and pressed meat, and pickled food preparing premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were approved in respect of 3 premises.

### Registration of Dairies and Dairymen.

Your Council is responsible for the supervision of milk distributors and dairies which are not dairy farms. Your registrations at the end of the year were:—

|              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Distributors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dairies      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

### Precautions against Contamination of Food.

Periodical inspection of food premises has been carried out and informal action taken when necessary. Proposals have been made for raising the standard of cleanliness and general hygiene in these places. I am confident that traders are anxious to achieve a very high level of hygiene in their premises.

The Minister of Health has called for the following special information in this year's report:—

| Classification                        | Number of Premises | Regulation<br>16<br>Wash Hand<br>Basin | Regulation<br>19<br>Applies | Regulation<br>19<br>Compliance |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Provision Merchants<br>and General .. | 8                  | 8                                      | 8                           | 8                              |
| Butcher and Slaugh-<br>terhouse .. .. | 5                  | 5                                      | 5                           | 5                              |
| Hotels and P. Houses<br>Clubs .. ..   | 15                 | 14                                     | 15                          | 15                             |
| Cafes and Fish Fry-<br>ing .. ..      | 7                  | 7                                      | 7                           | 7                              |
| Fruiterers .. ..                      | 3                  | 3                                      | 3                           | 3                              |
| Bakers' Shops ..                      | 2                  | 2                                      | 2                           | 2                              |
| Bakeries .. ..                        | 1                  | 1                                      | 1                           | 1                              |
| Miscellaneous ..                      | 6                  | 6                                      | 6                           | 6                              |

Three of the butchers' shops and two of the fruiterers are shops which are in the covered market. These shops share facilities for Wash Hand Basins and Sinks.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough: no samples of liquid egg were taken for the alpha-amylase test. No difficulties were encountered.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

## Condemnation of Meat at the Abattoir

The following is a summary of the carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

|   | Cattle<br>including<br>Cows | Calves | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Number killed (if known)  | 216                         | 1      | 938                   | 81   |
| Number inspected ..   | 216                         | 1      | 938                   | 81   |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>   |                             |        |                       |      |
| Whole carcasses condemned .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | 1    |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..   | 62 (a)                      | —      | 113 (b)               | 6    |
| Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. | 28.7%                       | —      | 12%                   | 8.6% |
| <i>Tuberculosis only:</i>   |                             |        |                       |      |
| Whole carcasses condemned .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |
| Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..                                      | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |
| <i>Cysticercosis:</i>   |                             |        |                       |      |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |
| Generalised and totally condemned .. ..   | —                           | —      | —                     | —    |

Notes:— (a) The following are not included 29 part livers condemned for parasites.

(b) The following are not included 11 part livers condemned for parasites.

### **Milk-borne Diseases.**

No epidemics of milk-borne diseases occurred during the year, and no action was required to stop any milk supplies or restrict the activities of milk handlers under the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Samples of milk are taken regularly by various Authorities for the control of quality and safety. The Public Health Laboratories send me copies of all test results, so that I may take all necessary action for safeguarding the public health of the consumers of retail milk.

During the year 18 samples of raw milk were examined in this way for brucellosis. No positive samples were found, and no restrictive action was necessary within the Borough.

### **Slaughterhouses.**

One slaughterhouse is on annual licence by your Council. The changing pattern of the meat trade, and the increasingly stringent legal requirements, make it doubtful how much longer it will be economic to maintain small private slaughterhouses. A scheme is now being prepared by the owner's architect to provide a new slaughterhall to bring the premises up to the necessary standards.

### **Condemnation of Foodstuffs.**

Various foodstuffs in retail shops were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption. Disposal is by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

## **GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.**

On the return of Mr. Masterton, the duties of public health inspection reverted to the earlier pattern of combining them with those of the Building Surveyor in a single joint appointment.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Act carried on in the Borough.

### **Factories.**

There is 1 factory in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961, is the responsibility of the Borough Council and 11 in which Section 7 is enforced. 4 inspections were made and in no case was it necessary to issue a written notice.

No prosecutions were required. There are no basement bakehouses.

## Factory Inspections.

| Premises.  | Number of Premises. | Number of    |                  |                       |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|  |                     | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Occupiers prosecuted. |
| Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..                      | I                   | —            | —                | —                     |
| Factories not included in (1), in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority .. ..                       | II                  | 4            | —                | —                     |
| Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. | —                   | —            | .                | —                     |
| Total .. ..  | 12                  | 4            | —                | —                     |

No defects were found.

## Offices and Shops.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into force during 1964. It makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises.

14 visits were made during the year.

| Type of Premises   | Registered at year end | Inspected during year | Persons Employed |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Offices .. .. .  | 6                      | 1                     | 24               |
| Retail Shops .. .. .                                     | 17                     | 10                    | 76               |
| Wholesale Shops and Warehouses ..                        | 3                      | —                     | 7                |
| Catering establishments open to public, canteens .. .. . | 3                      | 3                     | 8                |
| Total .. .. .  | 29                     | 14                    | 115              |

No written notices and 5 verbal notices were served for contraventions discovered.

## Common Lodging Houses.

There were no common lodging houses within the Borough.



**Rent Restriction.**

No application for a certificate of disrepair was received under the <sup>he</sup> Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

**Smoke Abatement.**

There were no cases for action during the year.

**Boarding Kennels.**

There were none in the Borough.

**Pests.**

Rat poisoning treatments have been given in the sewers and the refuse tip during the year. Inspection of other premises has been made when required and the occupiers given advice.

**Compulsory Removal.**

No action was required under Section 47 *National Assistance Act*, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. One case was under observation.

**Public Mortuary and Post-mortem Room.**

Your Council share with North Westmorland R.D.C. and Westmorland County Council, some premises in Appleby which have long been used as a public mortuary and occasionally as a public post-mortem room. Your two County District Councils are responsible for operating and maintaining it: the Westmorland County Council merely retain a share in the bricks and mortar.

I believe that public mortuaries should be conducted with a very high standard of cleanliness, decency and reverence, and shall be satisfied with nothing less.

**Laboratory Services.**

Satisfactory bacteriological laboratory facilities were available at Carlisle Laboratory for all public health purposes. I am grateful for such help.

# **APPENDIX A** **Laboratory Examination of Public Water Supplies.**

| Nature of Test.     |                   |    |    | Standards<br>Max. | Head<br>Works. | Town's<br>Main.  |
|---------------------|-------------------|----|----|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Pr. coli count      | ..                | .. | .. | 3-10              | 0              | 0                |
| Faecal coli-strep.  | ..                | .. | .. | 0                 |                |                  |
| Date last sampled   | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | 20/11/67       | 20/11/67         |
| Character           | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | Clear          | Clear            |
| Reaction            | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | 6.7            | 6.5<br>less than |
| Ammonical Nitrogen  | ..                | .. | .. | .041              | .003           | 0.2              |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen | ..                | .. | .. | .006              | .037           | 0.2              |
| Total Solids        | ..                | .. | .. | 1000              | 100            | 135              |
| Hardness            | { Total           |    |    | 300               | 76             | 85               |
|                     | { Carbonate       |    |    | —                 | 45             | 33               |
|                     | { Non Carbonate.. |    |    | —                 | 31             | 52               |
| Chlorides           | ..                | .. | .. | 30                | 10             | 12               |
| Nitrates            | ..                | .. | .. | 1.0               | 1.220          | —                |
| Nitrites            | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | —              | —                |
| O.2 Absorbed        | ..                | .. | .. | 1.0               | .18            | .28              |
| Heavy Metals        | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | —              | n/a              |
| Rainfall 24 hours   | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | Nil            | Wet              |
| Date Sampled        | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | 23/3/49        | 28/8/65          |
| Laboratory          | ..                | .. | .. | —                 | Darlington     | Carlisle         |

Chemical analyses expressed in parts per million.





